

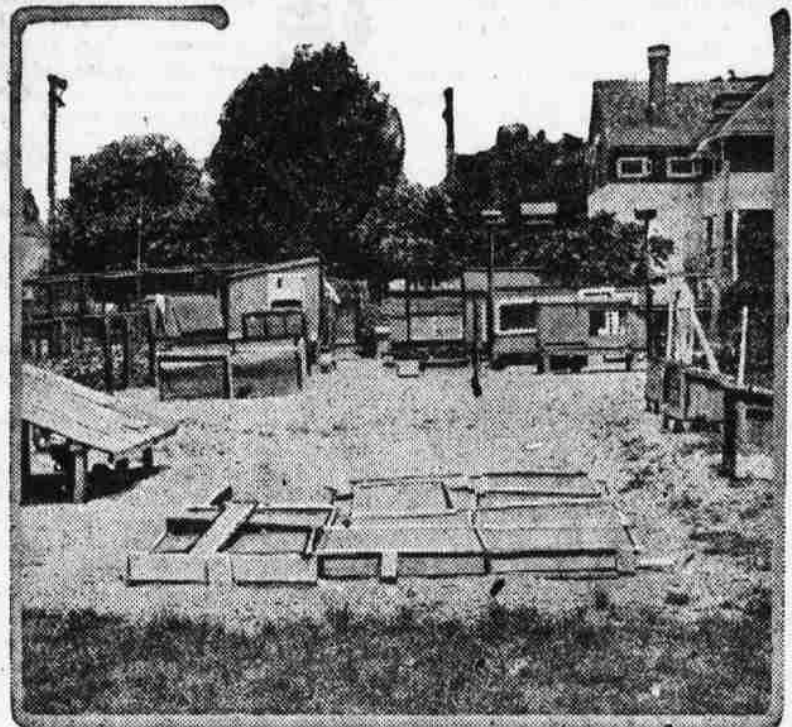
City vs. Farm Poultry Raising

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On the farm the poultry keeper can greatly reduce the work of caring for the fowls and at the same time give them the opportunity to pick the most of their living by distributing them on the land. In the city back yard the birds could not, under any circumstances, pick any considerable part of the feed they require. Practically everything must be supplied them, hence any negligence on the part of the keeper affects results more unfavorably than when the hens are under farm conditions.

Yet there is nothing difficult in the care of a small flock if each of the things necessary to do is done at the right time in the right way, and this system involves nothing too hard for a child, or beyond the ingenuity of an adult who cannot look after the fowls as closely as the child whose time is divided between home and school.

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small,



Intensive Poultry Culture on a City Lot.

nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg-eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good breeding and quality to sell to back-yard poultry keepers.

For the back-yard flock kept to produce eggs only it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights, and have superficial faults—as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb—which in no way affect their laying capacity but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person, particular attention should be given to the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively—and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

HOW TO CLASSIFY A SOLDIER

Hat Cord Designates Branch of Service

A military man can immediately tell to what division a soldier belongs by glancing at the cord on his hat, but to the average citizen the color of the hat cord denotes little or nothing. It is an interesting feature to be familiar with, especially now when so many soldiers are seen all over the country, and any one who takes the trouble to learn the following list will be rewarded by being able to satisfy his own curiosity respecting any soldier he happens to see without having to ask questions:

A cord of light blue signifies that the wearer belongs to the infantry; red denotes artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermaster's corps; red and white, engineer's corps; orange and white, signal corps; red and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon and white, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards, and green and white, home guards.

As the Earth's Human Race Advances It Also Develops

Man has been on the earth perhaps some twenty odd thousand years, and it is only the last 3,000 that we are much concerned with. To suppose that a modern Englishman must necessarily be at a higher stage of mental development than an ancient Greek is almost the same mistake as to argue that Browning must be a better poet than Wordsworth because he came later. If the soul, or the brain, of man is developing, it is not developing so fast or so steadily as all that.

Organization of the Red Star.

An organization to do for animals in the army what the Red Cross does for human beings was organized on the invitation or suggestion of the war department in June, 1916. It is called the Red Star, and its headquarters are at 221 State street, Albany, N. Y.

Printing of Fabrics by Peruvians Similar to the Method Still Being Used

The ancients of Peru, by a curious coincidence—for there could not possibly have been any intercourse with their contemporaries in India and Egypt—seem to have used much the same kind of processes in printing their designs upon the fabrics they manufactured. Both Herodotus and Pliny, among early historians, according to a United States commerce report, have told us about the cloths of vegetable fiber made by the ancients; but in all likelihood the fabrics of the Peruvians were of even a more remote date. In some respects the methods of today bear strong resemblance to the older practice. The chief difference consists in the patterns now being engraved upon copper rollers and several colors being printed at one time. Just as today the coloring matter of dyes is not affixed by merely printing it on the material, but is secured by means of a substance known as mordant, so did the Peruvians make use of a property which caused the dye to adhere and to withstand a test of thousands of years' wear and tear. Experts have declared that in the direction of technical and artistic value the designs in question have no equal. They must undoubtedly have been wholly original, and could have owed their inception to no outside influences.

Japanese Woman One of the Greatest Financiers

Mme. Yone Suzuki, the wealthiest woman in Japan made more than \$100,000,000 in American money since the war began. Her war brides have been copper, rubber, and sugar ventures. In a financial operation now known as the Formosan sugar deal, a transaction involving sugar, camphor, real estate and many other things, she made \$50,000,000 in one fell swoop. She is not a shareholder in a corporation. She is the corporation. Since her husband's death she has been solely responsible for her business. But she is just a modest little woman, who received in a cultured Japanese household the prescribed education of the old school—she was trained to arrange flowers, serve tea, rear children and please a husband.—World Outlook.

THE BOY THAT WAS

When the hair about the temples starts to show the signs of gray, And a fellow realizes that he's wandering far away From the pleasures of his boyhood and his youth and never more Will know the joy of laughter as he did, In years of yore, Oh, it's then he starts to think of a stubby little lad With a face as brown as berries and a soul supremely glad.

When a gray-haired dreamer wanders down the lanes of memory And forgets the living present for the time of "used-to-be," He takes off his shoes and stockings, and he throws his coat away, And he's free from all restrictions save the rules of manly play. He may be in tattered garments, but bareheaded in the sun, He forgets his proud successes and the riches he has won.

Oh, there's not a man that liveth but would give his all to be The stubby little fellow that in dream-land he can see, And the splendors that surround him and the joys about him spread Only seem to rise to haunt him with the boyhood that has fled. When the hair about the temples starts to show Time's silver stain, Then the richest man's that living years to be a boy again. —Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

Thomas Jefferson Rodman Said to Have Been Father of Big Gun Used in Europe

Thomas Jefferson Rodman, the American inventor and ordnance expert, who initiated the movement for big guns which culminated in the giant cannon used in Europe, was born 103 years ago in Salem, Ind., and after graduating from West Point, entered the ordnance department of the army. He early devoted himself to experiments with guns and gunpowder. Rodman's greatest triumph, notes a writer in the Sacramento Union, was the invention of a method of casting guns hollow and cooling them from the inside, which worked a revolution in the making of artillery.

The long and earnest study devoted to the properties and manipulation of cast iron, then regarded as the best material for heavy ordnance, by Rodman and other officers, enabled the United States to produce guns then admittedly the best in the world. In 1860 a cannon weighing 35 tons, the largest in the world, was cast, but the exigencies of the Civil war required heavier and better artillery. In 1883 a 20-inch smooth bore, weighing nearly 58 tons and throwing a solid shot of 1,080 pounds, was cast. This great gun attracted international attention, and many years passed before it was surpassed in size and effectiveness.

Rodman also introduced the use of "mammoth" powder for the 15-inch smooth-bore guns of his invention. During the Civil war his guns were used in both navy and army, and were of great assistance in deciding the outcome of the struggle. During the war period Rodman had command of the Watertown arsenal.

THIS AND THAT

Now that it is all over we have the added joy of knowing that the right side triumphed. A brunette never can understand what men see in blonde hair to rave about. It makes no difference how rich a man is, he's either a good fellow or he isn't. Prejudice keeps many a man away from a good friend.

Raising of Rabbits Grows in Popularity as Cost of Beef and Pork Increases

Since the price of meat has been soaring, substitutes for beef and pork have been in demand.

The most popular method of filling out the menu without patronizing the butcher is to raise rabbits, and hundreds of persons are now so engaged with profit.

It is the consensus of opinion among breeders, writes a correspondent, that the Flemish giant rabbit is the best, its meat closely resembling the taste of chicken. Many persons who have served Flemish rabbit have been complimented over their "lovely chicken dinner."

The Belgian hare, which has many followers, is not so toothsome by far. The Flemish is bred for meat and weight, while the Belgian is favored for color, symmetry and small-sized bones.

The weight of rabbits varies greatly. The giant Flemish leads, specimens being known to reach 22 pounds, although the average ranges from 15 to 19. Belgian hares, when a year old, weigh about 12 pounds. The other species are somewhat lighter.

Rabbit hides bring 35 to 75 cents a pound, although there are instances where the white fur brings much higher prices, according to quality and appearance.

Letters on Submarines.

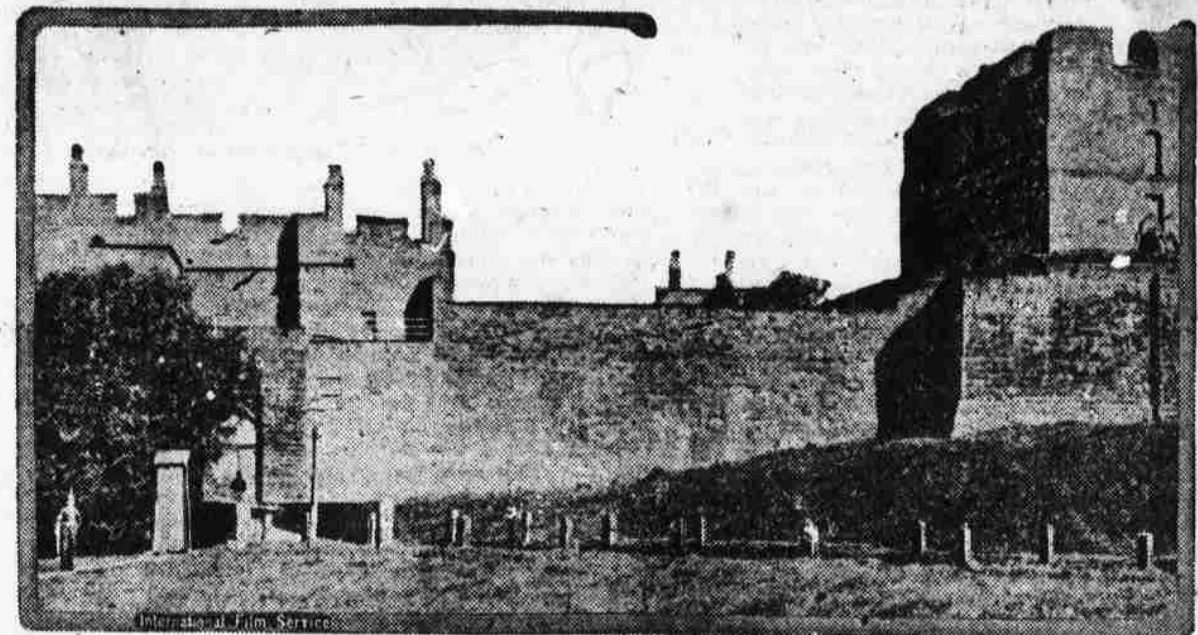
The letters used on United States submarines designate their type of construction, and run through the alphabet. Submarines of the earlier types are designated by the first letters of the alphabet and those of later type by letters further along. Individual submarines are designated by numbers. Thus the designation N3 means a certain submarine of the N type.

ALL WEARING THE BROAD SMILE OF VICTORY



All of these heroes helped in the defeat of Prussianism. All are wearing the smile of victory, the one that won't come off. In the front row, left to right, are Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Madame Dubail, wife of the military governor of Paris; Marshal Joffre, General Dubail, and his son. General Pelletier and General Galopin are in the rear, to either side of Marshal Joffre.

WILSON TO VISIT MOTHER'S GIRLHOOD HOME



President Wilson, during his European trip, will visit Carlisle, England, where his mother spent her girlhood. The photograph shows Carlisle castle, which dates back to the Roman days.

POLICE RESERVE SERGEANT



Miss Gladys McGowan Ballard has been made a sergeant of the Lafayette battalion of the police reserve in New York. Miss Ballard, who is a niece of David R. Francis, American ambassador to Russia, comes from Louisville, Ky. She is considered one of the most beautiful girls of the state famous for its beautiful women.

Great Soldier Democratic.

General Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in chief, called at an American headquarters and around this headquarters they still talk much of his visit. They like him.

The headquarters was in the edge of a wood. It had been raining. A sergeant found the general trying to keep his footing on slippery duckboards while he endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of the American commander's hut from the sign boards. The sergeant led him to the place he sought, but the American commander and most of his staff, following his troops, had left for a more advanced P. C. Two second lieutenants and two sergeants were holding down the recently vacated office.

"I'm Haig," said the general in such an "I'm Bill Jones" tone of voice that the Americans didn't realize who their visitor was for a full half minute. When they did they explained that their commander had gone up ahead. "Just wanted to wish him luck," said the general. Then he shook hands with the two lieutenants and the two sergeants and left.—Stars and Stripes.

Death in Ghost's Embraces.

The old churchyard of Truagh, county Monaghan, Ireland, was long haunted by an evil spirit in the form of a beautiful colleen, who used to appear to young men and extract from them a promise to meet her there in a month's time. The compact was always sealed by a series of passionate kisses. Within the month the young man invariably, however, died, and was laid to rest in the churchyard on the day of the arranged meeting.

TWO MARINES WHO WON DECORATIONS



Here are Lieutenant Jackson of Denver and Lieutenant Godbey of St. Louis, officers of the U. S. marines, who were given the D. S. C. for courage under most severe shell fire.

WHERE CROWN PRINCE SAW HIS MEN WHIPPED



When the American troops captured the hill and village of Montfaucon they discovered an observation post in the upper part of the house that is seen in the photograph, from which the crown prince is supposed to have watched the slaughter of his troops during their futile attack on Verdun in 1916.